

NOTES ON WEATHER IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Canada.—OTTAWA, ONT., June 23.—A severe wind-storm sweeping east from the Kenora district to-day put all telegraph wires out of commission west of Fort Williams and blew a box car from the track at Lydiatt, 40 miles east of Winnipeg. Meager reports received here indicated that lightning and heavy hail caused great damage.—*Washington Evening Star*, June 23, 1922.

British Isles.—The rainfall of the month of June was generally below the average, considerable areas in the southern half of Ireland and the center of England receiving less than half the average. Areas with excess rainfall occurred mainly in the Western Highlands of Scotland. * * *

In London, Camden Square, the mean temperature was 60.7° F., or 0.5° F. above the average; the duration of rainfall, 15.9 hours; and the evaporation, 3.36 inch.¹

Rumania.—BUCHAREST, June 23.—Twenty persons lost their lives as a result of a cloud-burst and windstorm yesterday in the Bistritz district of Transylvania, according to dispatches received here. Hundreds of houses were destroyed and thousands of persons are homeless.—*New York Times*, June 24, 1922.

Bulgaria.—SOFIA, June 21.—Ten thousand persons have been rendered homeless by devastating floods which inundated the suburban districts of Sofia after torrential rains. No loss of life has been reported. There was much damage to livestock.—*New York Times*, June 22, 1922.

Algeria.—On the 1st severe hailstorms, which destroyed the crops in certain parts, were reported from Algeria.¹

India.—The amount and distribution of Indian rainfall during the month was satisfactory except in Katiawar, southern Hyderabad and southern Madras, where it was

deficient. The monsoon was normal; and there were no storms in the Bay of Bengal.¹

Japan.—A message received on the 24th stated that southwest Japan was suffering from a drought such as had been unknown for forty years. Rice cultivation was being abandoned in many districts.¹

New Zealand.—A very severe gale occurred over northern New Zealand on the night of May 31 and continued until June 3.¹

Argentina.—BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—The present winter in the southern part of Argentina is one of the severest in history. There has been continued cold weather for more than a month, with heavy snowfall. The snow on the ground in some of the cities has reached a maximum depth of four feet. Considerable damage to the crops and cattle is reported from some points.—*New York Times*, June 24, 1922.

Brazil.—The special message from Brazil states that in the northern region the rainfall of the month was on the average 90 mm. above normal, several stations having over 200 mm. excess. Severe floods occurred in the Amazon basin and in Parahyba State. Rainfall was also above average in the central and southern districts, and the cane and cotton crops have suffered generally. Temperature was on the whole in excess of normal. Violent storms occurred at the end of the month in the extreme south of the country.¹

San Salvador.—SAN SALVADOR, June 14.—Three hundred persons are known to have been drowned and many are missing, following an abnormal rise in the Acelhuate and Arenal Rivers, which overflowed their banks and joined together in one stream, inundating the Candelaria district of this city.—*Washington Post*, June 15, 1922.

¹ *The Meteorological Magazine*, July, 1922, pp. 175-176.

¹ *The Meteorological Magazine*, July, 1922, pp. 175-176.

DETAILS OF THE WEATHER IN THE UNITED STATES.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

By A. J. HENRY.

Among the larger features of June weather must be recognized the following: (1) High pressure over the western margin of the Atlantic, also on the Pacific off Washington and Oregon; (2) the northerly track followed by anticyclones and their dissolution in the Lake region and the western slope of the Appalachians; (3) excessive rains in New York and New England and drought in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. To what extent the high pressure over both oceans adjacent to the Continent was responsible for the character of the weather over the interior, it is, of course, impracticable to say. The usual details follow.

CYCLONES AND ANTICYCLONES.

By W. P. DAY, Observer.

Several of the migratory cyclones charted are shown as originating over the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions and on the eastern slope, but this feature is more apparent than real. During the warmer months there is normally a difference of half an inch in pressure between the Pacific anticyclone and the continental low-pressure area immediately to the east. Small pressure waves apparently move into this area between the two systems without greatly disturbing the visible form of the isobaric contours. They become lost in the larger

circulation. In the case of falling pressure the wave moves eastward and northward appearing as a bud or offshoot from the continental low-pressure area. In charting the centers of minimum pressure the point where the offshoot establishes itself as a separate circulation is taken as the origin of a particular cyclone. However, during June the formation of a storm over the Rocky Mountain region or on the eastern slope was preceded from one to two days by falling pressure on the Pacific coast.

Tables showing the number of cyclones and anticyclones by types follow:

CYCLONES.	Al-ber-ta.	North Pa-cific.	South Pa-cific.	Nor-thern Rocky Moun-tain.	Colo-rado.	Tex-as.	East Gulf	South At-lan-tic.	Central.	Total.
June, 1922	4.0	.....	.....	3.0	3.0	.....	.....	.....	4.0	14.0
Average number, 1892-1912, inclusive.....	3.3	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	8.4

ANTICYCLONES.	North Pa-cific.	South Pa-cific.	Al-ber-ta.	Pla-teau and Rocky Moun-tain region.	Hud-son Bay.	Total.
June, 1922	4.0	.....	2.0	.....	2.0	8.0
Average number, 1892-1912, inclusive.....	1.7	0.6	1.9	0.9	0.5	5.6